## HELP FOR THE PATRIOTS.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION LANDS ON CUBA'S SHORES.

A Large Supply of Munitions Safely Reach the Insurgents in Plane del Rio Some Statistics that Tell the Situation Macen's Men Will Not Suffer for Food.

HAVANA, April 27.-The Cuban sympathizers In this city are rejoicing over the receipt of trustworthy intelligence that further aid for the insurgents has arrived. An expedition with a large quantity of arms and ammunition has safely landed on the coast of Pinar del Rio, and the supplies are now safe in the hands of the patriots. The expedition comprised a large number of men all well armed and equipped for instant service. No details are given as to where the expedition was from, but there is no doubt of its having safely evaded the Spanish war ships and troops.

Col. Zubia reports that the troops under his command met a band of insurgents on the San José estate, near Camajuani. A brisk fight followed, in which the patriots lost four killed. The insurgents retreated, but were followed by the troops, who again attacked them. The insurgents made a stout resistance, but could not withstand the fire of the troops, and were compelled to retreat leaving cleven dead on the

While Col. Pinto's command was reconnoiter ing on the Conchita estate, near Mariel, a patriot band under Perico Delgardo was en-The insurgents occupied strong positions in the Rubi Hills, but the troops dis odged them and pursued them into the tains. The loss of the insurgents is said to have been heavy. They left twelve dead on the field and two men who were wounded died later. The

Gen. Baran has left Santa Clara. It is said that he has been ordered away on an important

Among the documents found on the body o José Alfonso, the insurgent leader who was killed near Cardenas, was a circular ordering him to respect the property of Americans. Manuel Martinez Valenzuela was shot this

morning in the Cabana fortress for rebellion

There is no news concerning the movements of Maceo, who is still in the province of Pinar del Rio.

The insurgents have burned all the tobacco plantations belonging to Pedro Murias, near Dimas, in the Pinar del Rio province, together with other property. Over 300 houses and 40. 000 bales of tobacco were destroyed. The loss is estimated at over \$1,000,000, that of Murias alone being \$700,000. The misery resulting from the firing of the plantations is terrible Three thousand persons are rendered homeless They are being protected by the Government and fed with military rations.

The insurgents made an attack upon the town of Sitio Grande, near Sagua, but were repulsed. Maximo Gomez is reported at Sancti Spiritus, organizing his forces for a new invasion of the Matanzas and Havana provinces. He is said by other reports to have already started to march his men in purguance of his purpose of invasion of the provinces mentioned. It is believed, however, that he will not be successful, as the Government is taking strong measures to prevent him from accomplishing his object.

The elections passed off quietly yesterday and resulted in the election of Conservative and Autonomist candidates.

HAVANA, April 22.-Some of the regulations of the Captain-General for the Island of Cuba and the reports of the number of troops sent and entisted here are given below; 1. Spanish reports show there were 15,000

troops on the island at the outbreak of the revolut'on on Feb. 24, 1895, and that 191,000 have since been sent, making a total of 136,000 regular troops sent from Spain.

2. Spanish reports show that 85,000 volunteers have been callisted in the Island of Cuba for the defence of the Spanish cause.
3. The whole island has been placed under martial law, province by province, as the revolution has advanced.

4. No person is permitted to carry or sell arms or have arms on his premises, including machetes, an implement much used by all laborers in the country for cutting cane, corn, weekly acts there. laborers in the country for cutting cane, corn, weeds, and brush.

3. All persons who have communication with the neople in revolution are liable to be shot, and all persons who reportor talk about matters favorable to the revolution are liable to imprisonment for life and may be shot, and all persons who say "Cuta libre" are liable to be summarily shot.

6. All persons are prohibited from solitors.

summarily shot.

6. All persons are prohibited from selling petroleum, except in five of the cities.

7. All places of amusement are closed, except the theatres in large critics, and they have a strong police guard when entertainments are given.

given.

8. No gatherings of the people, public or private, are permitted. All persons violating this provision are liable to be imprisoned or

end.

9. Any person travelling without a special permit is liable to be imprisoned or shot. The cedula is now insufficient.

10. No person is permitted to travel about on his premises in the interior without a special permit, and each employee on such premises must have one. Any person violating these provisions is liable to be shot, and, in any event, all persons in the interior are liable to be shot or imprisoned according to the carrice of the spanish commander wherever the Government has control.

as control, 11. All persons found travelling at night are ummarily shot without the command of halt aummarily shot without the command of halt being given.

12. No person is permitted to enter or leave a village that is in the possession of the Spanish forces between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M.

13. All persons residing in villages occupied by Spanish troops who are absent from the village between 6 P. M. and d.A. M. are liable to imprisonment or to be shot when found.

14. All persons are required to protect their property at their own expense.

15. All prisoners (other than foreigners) are tried by court martial, and are not permitted to be present at the trial.

16. All persons engaged in the revolution or sympathizing with it are declared bandits. All bandits are liable to be shot.

17. In the eastern department of the war, in command of Gen. Pando, all Spanish subjects, including Cubans, are required to enlist. All mon who do not enlist are liable to imprisonment.

For nearly a month Weyler has been giving

men who do not enlist are liable to imprisonment.

For nearly a'month Weyler has been giving out builetins saying that he had Maceo surrounded and in a short time Maceo would be captured; also that the question of food would soon force him to surrender, and yesterday one of the Colonels reported that in one of their akirmishes they could see Maceo's forces and his men were half naked.

These reports only deceive the Spaniards. All the reports by people who saw Maceo's forces when they went into the province of Finar del Rio were that his men were well armed, comfortably clothed, and in good physical condition. When he arrived at the camp near Los l'alos he had twenty-five or thirty sick men, ite left them in the hospital there and took an equal numeer of strong men in their place.

took an equal number of strong men in their place.

Instead of Weyler having Macco surrounded, it is now definitely known that most all of his troops are east of Macco to prevent his crossing the trochs. Maccols moving about in the province of Pinar del Rio at will, while Weyler is keeping nearly 60,000 men near the trocha. If Maccols able to held 60,000 troops in one no-altion with about 12,000 men he seems to be accomplishing considerable.

Maccol amounted when he went into Pinar del Rio that he would remain until he accomplished the purpose for which he entered. That object, it is surposed, is to thoroughly organize that province as all the rest of the island is organized by the insurgents.

pissed the purpose for which he entered. That object, it is surposed, is to thoroughly organize that province as all the rest of the island is organized by the insurposts.

The idea that Maceo's army will suffer from hunger in Pinar del Hio is simply absurd. Any one who knows the topography of that province has an area of 1.340 square miles. It is the most fertile land in the world: there are large areas of flat land, many narrow valleys, sleep and quite high mountains, level on the tops, with large farms, large tracts of forests, and on the south coast large swamps.

The farms on the mountain tops were planted with vegetables some time ago, a provision made by Macro when he entered the province in January last. These vegetables are intended for the insurgent army and the insurgents poor. The Sandards know that this provision has been made, because while tomezand Macco were in the province of Matanzas releats were published that some of the sources of supplies had been destroyed by the Spanish troops. These reports proved to be false.

It is generally supposed that this whole province is given up to the raising of tobacco, but that is an error. There are immense hersis of cattle in the province, a that on the beef alone Macco's army could exist a number of months, assuming that Weyler's army would be also foraging in the province instead of remaining by the trocha. In three months a full crop of any of the common vegetables of the island can be raised, such as sweet potatoes, malanga, yuca, and yams. Sweet potatoes grow the year round here. The larger ones are taken out and the smaller ones keep growing. At every loint the vine takes root and more sweet petatoes start. A crop of corn is fully developed in from these farms or the tops of the meantains are admirably adapted for the purpose for which

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they are now planted. The mountains are too steep to make a direct ascent, and the paths are so narrow that no army would attempt to go to the tops, consequently it takes but a small guard to protect them. From the tops of the mountains a view is had of the surrounding country for miles, and from the mountains near Candelaria one can see from ocean to ocean north and south.

GIFE US RIFLES, WRITES MACEO.

A Letter from the Cuban Patriot General to Senor Estrada Palma, Senor Palma of the Cuban Junta has received the following letter from (iea, Antonio Macco:
"Et. Runi (Pisan pat. Rio),
"April 14, 1896,

Seftor Tomas Extrada Polma. "My DEAR PRIEND: It is some days since I received your last letter, and I am waiting with anxiety for your next one in order to know from

you direct how things are going on there. "With us everything goes on very well, and there is no doubt of our ability to trium; is, if by no other means, by exhausting Spain. How ever, as an early termination of the war is what nust be sought for, and as I read in the papers that it is discussed whether the United States should intervene or not, and I have no doubt that impelled by your patriotism you make every effort to obtain whatever may be beneficial for Cuba, I take the liberty of remarking that the surest way of bringing the war to a very early termination would be to place here some 20,000 rifles and 4,000,000 cartridges. If the United States, observing their own laws. would not intertere with the shipments of arms and ammunition for us, it would be a great service rendered to Cuba without provoking any omplications with Spain, for, as I understand it, those shipments would be perfectly legal.

"I have been compelled, by circumstances, to resort to extreme measures. Gen. Weyler, in his wild desire of gaining glory and of obstructing the recognition of our belligerency, went in his proclamations so far as to promise the planters that they would be able to grind their sugar cane, while to the Government he gave sugar cane, while to the Government he gave the assurance that the elections could be peace-ably held, and to the country at large he de-clared that the Pinar del Rio and some other provinces would be soon pacified. Some of the planters, showing themselves willing to believe that the General would keep his promise, began to get ready for grinding the cane. Under the circumstances I made up my mind to invade Pinar del Rio again in order to show that we are fully able to compel obedience to orders of our Government.

are fully able to compel obedience to orders of our Government.

"I am perfectly satisfied with the success which has attended all my operations during this second invasion, which shall last as long as there is anything to destroy from which Spain may derive any revenue. As you will see, the discredit which the proclamations of Weyler intended to throw on our revolution has, through what we have accomplished, failers on Spain whose treasectly to contral our man-Spain, whose incapacity to control our move-ments has been again plainly shown. I remain, with great consideration, yours very truly, "Antonio Macco."

RIOT IN SICILY.

A Mob Does What It Pleases for a Time in the Town of Paterno.

PALERMO, Sicily, April 27.- There was a riot to-day at Paterno, ten miles northwest of Catania. The populace, which consists chiefly of the lower classes, became incensed against the imposition of the communal taxes, and made a demonstration that at one time threatened to become very serious. The mob attacked the house of the Syndic, or Mayor, smashed the windows, and destroyed a number of street lamps. They then set fire to the office of the octrol, where the tax on provisions, &c., entering the city is collected, and to a number of sentry boxes, and they were destroyed.

The mob was in a dangerous humor and the gendarmes were powerless to quell the disturbance. The military were called out, but the rioters stoned the troops, severely wounding an officer and three schilers. An attempt was made to open the prison and release the convicts, but this was fortunately prevented by the troops. The situation was becoming extremely critical when the prefect of Catania arrived on the scene. He finally got the crowd to listen to him. He promised that some of the more burdensome of the grievances of the people would be redressed, and by his conciliatory attitude ultimately calmed the passions of the mob.

which then dispersed.

The maladministration of Sicily has been a crying evil for many years, and has led to several very severe riots. A short time age the Government at Rome determined to effect reforms in the island, and a royal decree was issued at the beginning of this month instituting a new form of government for Sielly for one year. A royal Commissioner, who is a civilian, was appointed for all the provinces of the Island. He is to reside at Palermo, the local Governorship of which will also be in his hands. The Commissioner is invested with the administrative powers exercised ordinarily by the Ministers of the Interior, Finance, Public Works, Education, and Agriculture. The Commissioner will undertake an extraordinary revision of the provincial and communal badgets in order that all expenditure may be proportioned to the local tax-paying capacity.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN SHAKEN UP. Bown by a Cab in London.

LONDON, April 27. - Prince Christian of Schles vig-Holstein, husband of Princess Helena. daughter of the Queen, was knocked down by a cab while crossing a street to-day and badly shaken up.

Prince Christian was taken to Buckingham Palace after the accident. He is not seriously

DR. LUEGER WON'T ACCEPT. The Anti-Semite Leader Will Not Longer Embarrass Francis Joseph.

VIENNA, April 27.-Emperor Francis Joseph gave an audience to-day to Dr. Lueger, the antisemite leader who was recently elected to the office of Burgoniaster of Vienna by the Municipal Council. Count Badeni, Prime Minister. was present and advised Dr. Lueger to decline the office. Dr. Lueger has been elected Burgomaster three times. On the first occasion he declined the office because of the smallness of his majority and the second time the Emperor annulled his election and dissolved the Munici-

pal Council.

Dr. Lunger, in reply to Count Badeni's words of advice, said that he would accede to the desire of the Emperor that he decline the office of Hurgomaster and further said that he would not assent to another reflection.

To this the Emperor responded: "I hope you will do your best to have your party elect another man to the office." ther man to the office."
It is expected that the Municipal Council will
sleet Herr Strobback, a prominent Vienna mer-bant, Hurgomaster, with Dr. Lueger as Deputy Burgomaster.

More Remarks by Herbert Booth. LONDON, Ont., April 27.-Commandant Herbert Booth, who is making his farewell tour through the country prior to taking charge of the Salvation Army's forces in Australia, is now in this city. Referring to the trouble with his brother Ballington he said he believed the Christian world would deeply regret this first breach in the Army's ranks. He believed, how-ever, that the ranks would ere long be closed up again and the breach healed. From New York to the Golden Gate of Chiffornia, the Army, he said, was sound, and the same was true of Canada.

Russia Dentes It.

LONDON, April 27.- In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Curzon said the Hussian Ambassa-der had informed the Government that the statement made in the press that a secret treaty had been concluded between Russia and China, whereby the latter ceded large tracts of terri-tory to Russia, was devoid of the slightest

Senatorial Elections in Spain, MADRID, April 27. The latest returns from the Senatorial elections report the choice of 103 Conservatives, 31 Liberals, 2 Carlists, and 2 Independents,

LITTLE JOHN AVER KIDNAPPED.

His Kidnapper, a Negro, When Arrested Said He Wanted a Boy to Play the Banjo. Emsley Holt, 29 years old, of 271 West 126th treet, was arrested last night by Policeman Keating of the West 125th street station on a charge of kidnapping eight-year-old John Auer of 402 Robbins avenue. While the boy was playing at the carner of 140th street and Beach avenue Rolt grabbed hold of him and led

Hearh avenue Host graused host of him and led him away.

At 195th street and Eighth ayenue Aner began to cry and attracted Poliveman Reminne's attention. Host same he wanted a key to play a banjo for him. The negro was sucked up in the West 125th street station, and pump Auer was sent to the care of the Gerry mometr.

M'KINLEY? YES, BOSS? NO. BROOKLYNITES SHOUT FOR ON

AND CONDEMN THE OTHER. McKinley as a Gold Bug Hoping with Pint

Silver Wings to Get There dust the Same Shown in a Letter from Sherman and Endorsed Mr. Platt Is Denounced. The Brooklyn Young Republican Club last

night tried its hand at national politics through a carefully hatched plan to boom McKinley. The effort, while partially succeeding, showed that what is left of the once splendid organization founded by Seth Low resembles in its factional features all the other G. O. P. bodies in the sister city, and has degenerated sadly both in numerical strength and debating qualities. In spite of the drumming up of fresh recruits during the past three weeks by the McKinley

boomers, the small ball on the third floor of the Johnston building was more than ample to accomedate the members and interested spectators and, including a small army of reporters, there were not more than 130 persons present. The McKinley resolutions, which were prepared by the Advisory and Executive committees, were only adopted after a two hours' acrimonious discussion and the unfurling of a letter from Senator John Sherman of Ohio in explanation of Mr. McKinley's financial views.

Mr. Hiram R. Steele, who was at one time a Judge in the South, presided and half a dozen times assumed the functions of a debater, when an unexpected breeze was raised against the Ohio capidlate. Ohio candidate.
This is the letter which Senator Sherman wrote to the Secretary of the club:
"Senate Chamber, i"Washington, Il. C., April 22, 1896.

"Mr. Judon 0, Woll.
"Mr. Judon 0, Woll.
"Mr. Judon 0, Woll.
"My Draw Shi: Your note of the 21st is received. There can be no doubt as to the opinions of Major McKinley on the money question. He is committed in every form, by speech and otherwise, to the Republican policy of maintaining the present gold coin of the United States as the standard of value. He, in common with myself and others, believes that silver should be employed as money, always, however, to be maintained at par with gold. The convenience of silver coins for the minor transactions of life is so manifest that no sound money man would desire its discontinuance, but mon the primary condition that its coinage should be limited and its purchasing power maintained by the flat of the Government at par with gold. He believes, as I do, that a tariff should he adopted that will impartially protect all American industries impartially protect all American industries from undue competition with foreign productions that can be and ought to be produced in the United States. Very truly yours,

"JOHN SHERMAN."

Congressman Francis H. Wilson also wrote a letter advising the club to "chance it" on Mc-Kinley.

inley. Ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold opposed the resolutions and declared that their adoption would be a grave mistake and tend to still fur-ther destroy the influence of the club before the public. He believed that Mr. McKinley had not yet satisfactorily expressed his financial views.

The club was treading on dangerous ground, and it should wait until the non-inations are made and then pronounce upon them. Mr. Morton has made a good Governor, and no reason could be advanced why the club should not sup-

could be advanced by port blin.

Charles C. Moore, President of the Montauk Club, made a long speech for Mckinley, most of which was made up of adulatory extracts from an Ohio paper.

Much confusion followed his reference to po-

Much confusion followed his reference to political pilgrimages to an office at 40 Broadway and a certain room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He warned the men who are booming so-called favorite sons that it is "the people and not the basses who cast the votes."

Cornelius M. Morrison bluntly told Mr. Moore that his fight was against Thomas C. Platt and not Levi P. Morrison. He said that there was not one of the candidates who was not as good a protectionist as McKinley.

James A. Heckman said that the club's proposed action, was only worthy of the "three tallors of Tooley street."

Mr. Platiwell came out strongly for Gov. Morton, and said that the club had been "the clearing house for office seekers" during the past two years, and was now being used by designing pour beinns.

Mr. Cotter allowspoke against the resolutions.

ing house for onice seekers—turing the past
iwe years, and was now being used by designing positions.

Mr. Cotter also spoke against the resolutions
and pronounced Mark Hanna "the worst kind
of a political hose," the glitter or whose gold
was visible all over the country.

Mr. Crane denounced the insimuations that
the state Convention had been controlled by a
"boes," and bitterly attacked the resolutions,
After the defeat of some substitute motions,
the resolutions were adopted, more than twenty
members voting in the negative. The last two
declarations of the resolutions are as follows:

Sixth-We condemn bossism in American politics;
It is the plagne spot of the nation, an non-insteas
should soring from the people. Resisted anywhere
forestandows disaster. The President of this great
hation should be the people's choice. Nonlinations
a well as elections must be "of the people if the
people are forule. All delegates to the St. Louis Conshall defeat the people's will.

Sevents—in full appreciation of the high qualities
of every candidate for the nonlination for President,
we believe that the one complete exponent of all the
forecome typic-place is William McKinley. We therefore heartly favor his nonlination.

A TOUR OF THE BREWERIES. Senators Wish to Investigate the Manufac-

ALBANY, April 27 .- In the Senate to-night senator Ford offered the following resolution: " Whereas, The Committee on Public Health of the Senate has had under consideration Senate bill No. 1,569, introduced by Senator Ford, to provide for proper inspection and regulation malt liquors and their manufacture, and entitled, 'Anact to amend the public health law';

"Whereas, Great public interest has been man-

ifested in the measure, and efficient time is lacking during the present session of the Legislature ing during the present session of the Legislature to give to it the thorough and scientific investigation which its extraordinary and far-reaching importance demands; and "Wherees At the single hearing which has been had on the bills, seemingly well substantiated charges were made that beer and ale manufactured, sold, and consumed in this State ere in large parts admiterated with noxious poisons and deleterious substances, and therefore seriously injurious to the public health, and that in some cases the methods of manufacture render the product until for human consumption. jurious to the public health, and that in some cases the methods of manufacture render the product unit for human consumption.

"Reselved, That the President of the Senate be and he hereby is authorized and directed to appeint a special committee of seven Senators with power and authority to investigate the aforesaid matters and charges and the entire subject of the adulteration of beverages manufactured or sold within this State, and that said committee have full power to prosecute its incuries in any and every direction in its judgment necessary and proper to enable it to outside and report the information required by this resolution. That said committee be authorized to sit during the recess of the Senate and is directed to report to the Senate with such recommendations as in its judgment, the public interest require. Said committee is given authority to send for persons and papers, to subpense witnesses and examine them under oath, to employ a stenographer, a clerk, and such experts as may be necessary in their judgment, and to hold sessions in any part of the Senate. The committee shall conclude its investigation in time to report to the Senate on or hefore Sen. I. 1807, to the end that proper legislation. and compatitee shall conclude its investication in time to report to the Serate on or before Feb. 1, 1807, to the end that proper legislation may be charted to suppress such evils. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate shall attend such committee and serve all subpensa issued thereby and perform all duties as Sergeant-at-Arms of such committee." The resolution was tabled.

Devine to Go to Prison for Life. The trial of Henry Devine, for the murder of James Sullivan in front of 390 Madison street, was concluded before Justice Gildersleeve yesterday. The jury retired at 5 o'clock last even-ing and returned at 10:50 o'clock with a ver-dict of murder in the second degree.

X-Rays

in regard to Hood's Sarsaparilla: 1st. Createst Merit

which naturally and actually produces, nd, Greatest Cures

which naturally and actually produce, 3d, Createst Sales. In these three points Hood's Sarsa-

parilla is peculiar to itself. In fact, Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier, All druggists. \$1. Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to the father informed him that he had pur-the control of the father informed him that he had pur-the con

GRANT NOT A STRADDLER. Mis Courage Set Porth in a Letter from Mr. Platt.

ROCHESTER, April 27.-Ex-Senator Thomas . Platt of New York and Owego has been invited to speak to-night at the banquet of the Republican League of Monroe county, given in honor of Gen. Grant's birthday. Mr. Platt's subject was to have been "Personal Recollec-tions of Gen. Grant." Secretary Hayden read the following letter from Mr. Platt:

"For weeks I have cherished the hope that I would be able to be present at the Second annual banquet of the Republican League of Monroe county on Gen. Grant's birthday, the 27th of April, but now I find it will be imposathle for me to be with the lengue on this most interesting occasion. I greatly regret it, for it would have given me sincere pleasure to have responded to person to your cordial and flattering invitation, and to testify to my appreciation of the good work and excellent qualities of Monroe county Republicans in the most earnest manner it could be possible "It is well for Republicans to meet together

on the anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Grant. He was a Republican to whom his party owes more than some people would have Grant. He was a Republican to whom his party owes more than some people would have us fancy it does. Every one knows he commanded the armies which put down the reb liton, and that he exhibited the qualities of a great General as Shioh, at Vicksburg, at Chattanooga, and in the battles around litchmond, and that he was one of the chief among those whose efforts resulted in the preservation of the Union. But every one does not remember that he rendered equalty great service to the nation when he was its President. The future historian, I believe, will declare that when he viced the inflation act of 1874 he did as much for the permanent prosperity of the country as he ever accomplished on any of his hard-fought fields. His courage was as untilinching then as it was in the Wilderness. He never 'straddled, he never 'wobbled' for him. These be quite as trying times as the days of the spring of 1874, and let us take to ourselves the courage of the President, who then say pianity the safe and prudent course, and who dared to take that course. The people admire true courage, and they will not hesitate to reward it.

"Gen. Grant was an honest man and a straightforward one. He did not believe in sudden jumps to secure place and power, and he hought the plain and beaten path the surest and safest road to permanent preferment. When he was a struggling officer in the service he did not folin any cabai to pull a fellow solder down that he might profit by his comrade's fall. He did the work before him to the best of his ability with the material that he found at hand, sure in the end that patient merit must serialnty be recognized and meet a fitting reputations are festering in those bags to this down that he might profit by his comrade's fall. He did the work before him to be striving. At the last every one of them stock inst in moraso of one sort or another, and their reputations are festering in those bags to this down that their mournful tales of fallure. The story of the centuries shows the world cares nothing to gain for us fancy it does. Every one knows he con

The hypocrite, the charlatan, and the envious distard shall find no place on 'fame's eternal camping ground.'

The Retaiblean party must go straight forward with unlineling courage until the principles for which it stands shall be receip fixed as the established principles of the State and of the Union of the States. We must labor until the prosperity which shall surely follow with protection is felt in every town and hamilet. We must work until the smoke from the functs of our merchant steamers drifts down the winds that how on every sea. We must strive until our great cities are afforded every opportunity to obtain the less toossible municipal governments. We must never rest until our finances are placed upon the same solid and immovable basis as are those of the other great commercial nations of the civilized world, and business men are left free to carry on their exterprises without fear of interference from the Government at Washington. I know the Recubilcan League of M aroe county will do its full share to secure these results."

IN GRANT'S MEMORY.

Ninth Annual Gathering of the Grant Ban quet Association. The ninth annual dinner of the Grant Banquet Association was held last night at the Hotel Walderf. Covers for 108 persons were laid in

the ballroom, and the guests were scated at nine small tables. Gen, Grenville M. Dodge presided. Seated at the guest's table with him were: Gov. D. C. Hastings of Pennsylvania, Gen. Horace Porter,

Hastings of Pennsylvania, Gen. Horace Porter, Señor Matins Remera, Gen. J. H. Ruger, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, Gen. Jas. A. Williamson, Postmaster-General William L. Wilson, J. C. Hurroughs, Mayor Strong, Commodore Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N. Gen. Wager Swayne, and the Rev. Irr. H. S. May Arthur, A souvenir in bronze representing Grant's headquarters at City Point was given to each person present. There was orchestral music during the dinner. In response to the toast, "Grant, the Pacificator," Postmaster-General Wilson said: "The great leaders on both sides have left us their remains and their homorable records; to us there remains a duty to perform, and that is to maintain the unity of the nation which they consecrated with their lives and noble deeds."

Gov. Hostings told a number of amusing stories, and in conclusion said: "Gen. Grant was the apostle of epportunity in the struggle for the respectuation of the Union, He is a grant and lasting figure, a great soldier and an honor to his country."

GRANT DAY AT GALENA. Crowds, Parades, Speeches, a Banquet,

and a Camp Fire. GALENA, Ill., April 27.-Thousands of people to-day to honor the memory of Gen, Grant. The vent to-day was of a double nature, the reunion of the survivors of the Twelfth Illinois Regiment also taking tlace. At D o'clock the historic cannon, the recent gift of the Govern-

historic cannon, the recent gift of the Government to Galena, was mounted at Grant Park, members of the Forty-fifth Regiment having charge of the ceremonics.

The reunion of the Twelfth was held at the Court House in the room where, thirty-five five years ago, Capt. Grant presided when Company F of the Twelfth organized. Comrade Rippen delivered the address of welcome, to which Gen. John McArthur of Chicago, the first Colonel of the regiment, responded. Brief addresses by Gen. Chettain and others followed.

The veterans adjourned to meet the Chicago special train at T o'clocs, bearing the Chicago party of fifty, and with civic and military organizations in procession, under escort of 100 cavalrymen, marrhed to Turn Hall, where exercises were held. Gen. John C. black of Chicago delivered the principal salities.

During the evening the soldiers held a banquet and camp fire at Fechan Hall.

With the Middlesex Club in Boston. Boston, April 27. The seventy-fourth anniversary of the birth of Gen. Grant was celebrated by the Middlesex Club this evening by a dinner at the Hotel Brunswick. More than 350 dinner at the Hotel Brunswick. More than 3an roembers and guests were present, among them John M. Thurston of Nebraskin, Lieut, Gen. James Longstreet of Georgia, J. h. Foraker of Ohlo, James H. Hoyt of Ohlo, Acting Governor Roger Wolcott, and ex-tiov, George S. Routwell, Ex-Gov. J. Q. A. Braccett, the President of the club, occupied the chair, Senator Taurston, Senator-elect Foraker, and Gen. Longstreet were among the speakers.

Grant Banquet in Brooklyn.

The annual banquet in honor of Gen. Grant's birthday was given in the Union League Club of Brooklyn under the direction of U.S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., last night. There were nearly 150 guests at the tables, Capt. Henry W. Knight presiding. Informal addresses were made by Silas B. Dutcher, William Herrie, Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, Col. W. C. Plummer, Charles A. Moore, the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. McLeod, and Mayor Wurster.

Washington May Get a \$300,000 Statue of Grant. WASHINGTON, April 27.-A favorable report was made to the Senate this afternoon on Senwas made to the benate this afternoon on Sen-ator Squ're's bill, appropriating \$500,000 for an equestrian statue of tren. Grant in this city.

> The Age of Fish. From the Washington Star.

"The age of fish is aimost unlimited," ob-served an official of the Fish Commission, in re-ply to a question. "Frof. Baird devoted a great deal of time to the question as to the length of life of fish, and he found that the ordinary carp, if not interfered with, would live 300 years. In his writings on the subject he stated that there is now living in the Royal Aquarium, in Russia, several carp that are known to be over 4000 years old, and that he had ascertained in a humber of cases that whiles live to be over 200 years old. A gentleman in Baitmore has had an ordinary goldfish for elity-three years.

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CONGRESS AND THE NAVY.

How the Entisted Porce Is Increased-Restrictions On Armor Plate Makers.

WASHINGTON, April 26,-A remarkable example of a bill, which contains more in it than its nominal purpose might indicate at the first glance, is one which has passed both Houses for the establishment of a naval training station on Goat Island, in San Francisco bay. It is primarily of use because it enables the Navy Department to enlist apprentices on the Pacific coast and train them on the spot. But a far more important result comes from a provision that the naval apprentices shall be additional to the enlisted strength now provided by law. The effect of this, it is said, will be to allow 750 additional men to be enlisted, and in view of the long struggles sometimes necessary to obtain any increase of the enlisted force, this resuit is certainly very remarkable. If it does not produce an alteration in the provision of the pending Navy bill for adding 1,000 enlisted men to the navy the gain will be very marked.

A resolution introduced by Senator Allen requires Secretary Herbert to furnish a list of acidents that have occurred to naval vessels during the last six years, with the causes, and also the amounts, reckoned in money, of the damages received. Some years ago there was a concurrence of accidents that caused a similar list to be set forth in Congress, but there seems to have been no special series of calamities lately. the loss of the Kearsarge, which might have been avoided, and the injury done to the Columbia in her docking at Southampton, being perhaps the most noteworthy of late. The purpose of Senator Allen in introducing the resolution may appear when the information is furnished. A noteworthy amendment to the Naxy bill, proposed by Senator Smith of New Jersey, provides that Secretary Herbert shall not accept any bill for steel armor plate, we, if it exceeds \$100 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Senator Smith introduced the resolution in lawor of a Government armor plant, and the amendment he now proposes is based on the same idea of excessive charges by contractors. It seems quite clear, however, that the tovernment, while protecting itself from extertionate prices, should do nothing to defeat its provisions for building new battle ships. bia in her docking at Southampton, being per-

attle slips. Relating to the same general subject are sun-Relating to the same general subject are sundry amendments proposed by Senator Chandier to this bill, as a result of recent inquiries of his investigating committee. It makes unlawful, after dan I. 1897, the employment of any naval officer, active or retired, by any person or company turnishing naval supplies or war material to the tovernment, besides forbidding the payment of any appropriations in this bill to an officer so employed. Another amendment requires that contractors for the next hattle whits most guarantee the fovernment "against all liability and expense by reason of patented articles or patented processes, which may be used; and shall convey to the Government the right to use and patented articles and patented processes in the construction of any additional ships, or the manufacture of additional artior or armanent, whether constructed or manufactured directly by the Government or through contracts with any parties." Again, "no part of any appropriation made in this act for haval vessels, armor, armanent, or war material, shall be used to make specific payments for the use of patents or patented processes, nor shall any contracts be entered into under authority shall be used to make specific payments for the use of patents or patented processes, nor shall any contracts be entered into under authority of this act to make specific payments for any such ase; but all claims against the Government for the use of any such patents or patented processes may be presecuted in the Court of Claims, which shall make rules for the trial of such soits conforming substantially with the rules of the supreme tent of the United States in equity cases, and shall hear and determine all such suits within one year from the filing of the petitions, unless the time be extended by special order for good cause." These arccertainly extraordinary provisions to be applied to an appropriation bill, and, apparently, may precipitate long debates, if not wrangles, upon provisions which had seemed likely to pass by general consent.

An Interesting Ratiway Bridge.

From the Railway Beview The new bridge to be erected over the Tennessee River, at Knoxville, while not to be of unusual size, will be, the engineer in charge says, a wonder in the engineering and architec-tural world. It is to be built entirely of pink marble quarried in Knox county and within a few miles of the site. It will be 1,000 feet long from "out to out" of abutments, and will be 210 feet long in the main spans of arch, which, it is claimed, is 20 feet longer than the longest arch in the world. It will rise at the crown of the channel spans 105 feet above the water, making it a decidedly imposing structure. It is to be a solid marble bridge from side to side, with a 20-feet randway 100 feet above water, with the four largest spans in the over world. The immense arches will be 8 feet deep at the keystene, 15 feet at the skewnacks or spring lines, and will spring from piers 30 feet high and 40 feet wide. The piers go to solid rock, the substructure illimestone. It? feet below the water surface at the bridge site. The arches and spanded iffling will be constructed of concrete. The parapet walls will be constructed of sawed marble slabs, with heavy blocks on pilasters every fifteen feet, projecting above the wall proper and giving what might be called a semicastellated effect. few miles of the site. It will be 1,000 feet long

**@\$&\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$** sa week Pays for New York City M. Emile Duval, French barrister, journalist and administrator of public affairs, died yesterday, aged 69 years. Telephone Service 14,500 STATIONS LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES METALLIC CIRCUIT LINES

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lyn Institute of Arts and Sciences on "The Evolution of the Telescope; or the Story of an Astronomical Glass." Mr. Brashear has studied telescopes for many years, and is one of the ablest lecturers on the subject in this country. Mr. Brashear was introduced by Garrett P. Mr. Brashear said he would do his best to tell his audience what he knew about lenses and

Expert Branbear Tells All About It to a Brooklyn Audience.

Mr. John A. Brashear of Allegheny, Pa., lec-

tured last night in the art building of the Brook-

such things, from the time their use and power were first discovered up to the present time, "Roger Boher," he said, "must have known something about lenses, for it was said that he could look seven miles and peer into the most private places. Whether it was an abnormal curiosity which led him to this I have never found out, but he is said to have done it; consequently the deduction that leases were known

to him and responsible for his remarkable sight, "It seems to be the common understanding nowadays that Galileo was the first man to invent the telescope. It is a common mistake, but a mistake nevertheless which those who know better should rectify whenever they get the chance. As a matter of fact the credit for the discovery of the telescope belongs o two German spectacle makers. The two children of one of these Germans were playing In the street outside of their father's shop one day. Near by was a church with a very high steeple, and all the children in the neighborhood would look up at the steeple and tell each other how dreadful it would be to be tied up there, or to have to stand on the cross at the top. Among the playthings these two youngsters had were a number of lenses, cast aside for various reasons by the spectacle makers, and turned over to the children for toys. One of the children was looking at the steeple through a lens when the other placed another lens in front of the first one. Immediately the great steenle seemed to leap toward the child who was gazing through the glasses, and the youngster cried out with slee. The other child looked, too, and then all the other shillen in the neighborhood were called to see the phenomenon. The noise of their chatter and their exclamations of wonderment attracted the attention of their father, who came out and took a look himself. Then his neighbor, the other spectacle maker, was called out, and the two men marvelled at the result of placing two lenses together. Of course, they saw the possibilities of it, and so did the scientists of the day who heard of it, but it was Gailleo who perfected it.

"Gallieo, in Venice in 1609, heard of the discovery of the German spectacle makers, but he did not see what they had done. He read all that they claimed for their discovery, and then eat him down like a philosopher to think it over and reason it all out. No other man had done this before else they would have come to the same conclusion that Gallieo did. He saw that the claims made by the Germans were true, and that the only way to bring about such results was to put two lenses together. Keppler added to Gailleo's telescope by using the double convex lens.

"The samall telescopes were the only kind then in use, but in the next stage we find our ancestors building them to enormous lengths. Telescopes 150 and 200 feet long were thought nothing of. That became quite the proper length for a first class telescope, and an astronomer in Rome went so day. Near by was a church with a very high steeple, and all the children in the neighbor-

omer in Rome went so far as to build one 600 feet long.

"The next great difficulty in the improvement of the instrument was over the matter of color. For a long time it was impossible to make an achromatic telescope, but in later days this was brought about. Then came the reflecting telescope. Gregory made the first one of this kind in 1638, and Sir Isaac Newton made another in 1675. Sir Isaac was also the first man to use pitch as a polisher of metal in telescopes.

man to use pitch as a polisher of metal in telescopes.

"Chester Paul, in order to produce a good image with a small telescope, used two kinds of glass of different density, and obtained almost as good results as if he had used a larger instrument. He made an achromatic telescope, too, using lenses of crown and filmt glass."

Mr. Brashear then told a story of a French spectacle maker who was pushing a wheelbarrow full of glass up a mountain side, when the vehicle struck a rock and fell on its side, destroying its contents. As the Frenchman looked at the shattered stock of glass the side of saving as much of it as possible by remelting it into disks occurred to him, and gathering it up he put it back into the wheelbarrow and trundled it along to his home. There he carried out his idea, and the results, said Mr. Brashear, formed the foundation for the modern optical disk.

At this point the lecturer said that he would

At this point the lecturer said that he would

At this point the lecturer said that he would show by his stereopticon some of the great ancient and modern telescopes, explaining the mechanism as he went along. For the benefit of those in the audience who were not astronomers, and knew nothing about lenses or telescopes, he said, he would state that the lica of a great telescope was to gather vast amounts of light and so arrange it as to be able to place it on the human eye.

The first picture shown was a Chinese telescope of uncertain date. Mr. Brashear said the thing was as much a mystery to him as it could be to any one in the audience, its power he doubted, he said, though he would have to admit that the dragon's heads and other decorations on it were claborate and pretty. Another telescope shown seemed to be suspended in midair by a series of heavy cables. It was a tremendous affair, judging from the diminutive pictures of the men who were working it and the buildings which formed a background for it. Mr. Brashear admitted that he lad seen the original drawing of this telescope and said he would relieve the curiosity of his audience by explaining that it didn't show any more what the cables holding up the telescope them. Mr. Brashear that show any more what the telescope in the Lick observatory, and explained in detail the work. before them. Mr. Brashear then showed a number of pictures of the telescope in the Lick observatory, and explained in detail the workings of it. He also showed pictures of all of the large telescopes of the last few centuries and explained how in latter years the mechanism had become simpler and simpler, until the large telescopes of the present day are almost bare of the hundreds of complicated whoels, holts, cogs, and steering apperatus which are a feature of those made a century ago. Mr. Brashear was loudly applicated at the end of his lecture, which was one of the most interesting over given under the auspices of the department of astronomy.

DEATH OF MRS. J. G. HOLLAND.

Heart Disease Carried Her Away on Sat-urday at Her Daughter's Home, Mrs. Elizabeth Chapin Holland, the widow of Dr. J. G. Holland, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Blenker Van Wagenen, in Orange, N. J., on Saturday night. Denth was caused by heart disease. Mrs. Holland was born in Springfield, Mass., nearly seventy-three years ago.

She was married to Dr. Holland in October, 1845. He was at one time an associate editor and a part owner of the Springfield Republican. Since Dr. Holland's death in 1881 Mrs. Holland has resided with her married daughter, at whose home sie died. Two daughters, Mrs. Van Wagenen and Mrs. John Howe of Albany, and a son, Theodore Holland of Derver, survive her. The interment will be in Springfield.

Obliuary Notes.

Sarah A. Langford Palmer died on Saturday morning at her residence, 319 East Fitteenth street, at the age of 90 years. She was the originator of the celebrated Thesday meetings which have been in continuous without the break of a single day for over sixty years. These meetings were first held in Rivington street, then in St. Mark's place, and in her own home in East Fitteenth street. She was one of the founders of the Five Points Mission, was President of the Convaiescent Home in Harlem, and was also interested in many other religious and benevolent enterprises. She conducted personally the Tuesday meetings until within a month of her death. She was the second wife of Dr. Walter S. Palmer, who with his first wife was known as an evangelist in this country and in Europe, Her brother, Dr. Isaac Warrall, the last of sixteen children, survives her.

John Farrell, the oldest person living in Yonrail, the last of sixteen children, survives her,
John Farrell, the oldest person living in Yonkers, died there on Sunday. He was born in
county Limerick, Ireiand, in 1789. His claim
to his great age was well substantiated, as he
was a soldier in the English army under the
luke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo.
He settled in Yonkers in 1840, and was a middle-aged man when he went there.

Wes May Richmond Hersies wife of William

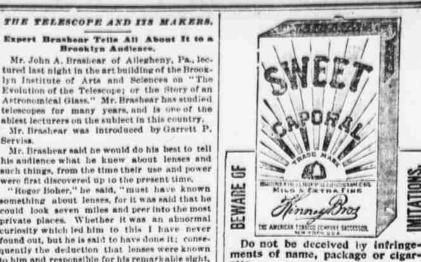
Mrs. Mary Richmond Herries, wife of William Herries, a veteran newspaper man of Brooklyn, died on Sunday night at her home in Hanosek street, aged 57 years. The funeral will take place to-morrow affermen from the Central Congregational Church.

John C. Foreman, a publisher, died on Saturday at his home. 202 Clifton place, Brooklyn, aged 53 years. He was a Thirteenth Regiment veteran, and belonged to the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Honor, and the Order of United Workingmen. Ex-Supervisor Jacob S Powell died at Man hassett village, Queens county, aged 55 years He was a son of Stimmson Powell, preacher in the Society of Friends.

Ministers Thought to Condema, but Praised

Instead. A mass meeting under the auspices of nearly all the ministers in Jersey City was held in the Tabernacle last night. The meeting had been stended for the purpose of making an ind gant protest against the open and diagrant vio-ation of the Sunday fiquor law.

After the prospectus of the menting was an-nounced the law was rigorously enforced, so hat there was nothing left for the ministers to to but compliment the police, and that they did sithout stint.



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CAST AWAY IN THE DESERT.

An Explorer's Story of the Loss of a Com The world hears often enough of castaways

on the wild waste of ocean waters. Is it no likely also that some of the men who cross the vast expanses of desert in Africa and Asia sometimes wander from their caravans, lose their bearings, and perish miserably among the almost boundless sands? An explorer has re corded one such case in his own experience, and it is not at all improbable that there are many

it was during that famous journey of Da Lenz across the Sahara, sixteen years ago, that one of his men disappeared from view on a dark night and was never seen again. Lenz was bound from Morocco to Timbuctoo, the city forbidden to infidels, which he entered in dis guise. He was in the midst of one of the larges expanses of utterly desolate sand waste in the great desert, and his guide, long trained in lesert travel, was piloting the little party or their way in the night, because travel was al most intolerable during the heat of the day. About 3 o'clock in the morning Dr. Lenz, de-

string a drink of water, called to Hadsch Has-

san, who rode one of of the water-laden camela He cailed again and again, but there was no response. The nine camels were slowly walking one behind the other. Sidl Muhamed was trudging along on foot behind the last camel, which Hadsch Hassan had been riding. Every-body else, except the guide, was half asleep on his own beast. Lenz called a halt and shouted to the man on foot to come to him.

"Where is Hadsch Hassan?" he asked of Sidl Muhamed as that person approached.

"I haven't seen him for about an hour," replied that rather stupid camel driver. "I was just in front of him when he told me that he had dropped his stick and was going back for it. He jumped to the ground, asked me to look after his animal, and then I lost sight of him in the dark. I expected to see him again any minute, He must be coming now. Of course he can follow our track. His camel lagged behind, and so I dismounted and drove the beast along." trudging along on foot behind the last camel

He must be coming now. Of course he can follow our track. His came lagged behind, and so I dismounted and drove the beast along."

Camp was pitched at once in the darkness. Sidi Muhamed had not troubled himself about his comrade, but now all were anxious. Men were sent to the tops of sand dunes, and until dayight they called loudly for the missing man. Fires were kindled on the highest elevations and a few shot were freel, a very few, for gunpowder was of exceeding value in the little caravan. In the morning parties were sent out, two men in each, to scour the country around. The tents were pitched on the sand, under the broiling san, until 4 o'clock that afternoon, when all the parties came in and reported not a trace of the missing man. Then the tents were packed away and the handful of men with their camels sorrowfully resumed their march. It was impossible to remain longer. The water supply, carried in skin bags, was getting short, and all would perish unless Aruan, with its bounding wells, was reached betimes.

Hadseh Hassan was accustomed to desert travel. No one believed that he purposely separated himself from the caravan. The most probable theory of his disappearance was that, in the search for his stick, he went back over the course the caravan had followed for a considerable distance, and that, endeavoring to regain the party, he either lost the track or found and mistakenly followed that of some other caravan. However this may be, he was never seen again. No caravan is known to have brought any news of his fate. He probably perished of thirst among the saharan sands locally missing the second of thirst among the saharan sands locally missing the second of the sand in the case of castaways in the ocean, for there was far less hope that succor would reach him before it was too late.

THE OLD WORLD'S OLD FOLKS.

Little Bulgaria, With 3.883 Cent Switzerland With Not One

A German statistician has studied the census returns of Europe to learn a few things about the centenarians of the Old World. found, for instance, that high civilization does not favor the greatest length of life. The German empire, with 55,000,000 population, has but 78 subjects who are more than 100 years old. France, with fewer than 40,000,000, has 213 persons who have passed their hundredth birthdays. England has 146; Ireland, 578; Scotland, 46; Denmark, 2; Belgium, 5; Sweden, 10, and Norway, with 2,000,000 in-Belgium, 51 habitants, 23. Switzerland does not beast . single centenarian, but Spain, with about 18,.

000,000 population, has 401. The most amazing figures found by the German statistician came from that troublesome and turbulent region known as the Balkan Peninsula. Servia has 575 persons who are

Peninsula. Servia has 575 persons who are more than 100 years old; Roumania 1.084, and Bukaria, 3.883. In other words, Bulgaria has a centenarian to every thousand inshabitants, and thus holds the international record for old inhabitants. In 1862 alone, there died in Bulgaria 350 persons of more than 100 years. In the Balkan Peninsula, moreover, a person is not regarded as on the verge of the grave the moment he becomes a centenarian. For instance, in Servia there were in 1890 some 250 persons between 10d and 115 years, 123 between 115 and 125, and 135 and 140.

Who is the oldest person in the world? The German statistician does not credit the recent story about a fluesian 160 years old. Russia has no census, he says, and except in cases of special official investigation the figures of ages in Russia must be instrusted. The oldest must in the world is then, in his opinion, Bruno Cotrin, a negro born in Africa and now resident in Rio Janeiro. Cotrin is 150 years old. Next to him comes probably a retired Moscow cabman, named Kustriu, who is in 18 140th year. The statistician says the oldest woman in the world is 120 years old, but neglects to give her name or address, possibly out of courses, or perlines in vie world hand from the Railwares which came to his hand from the

Grant Dinner in Jersey City. The Union Lengue Club of Jersey City cele-

D

The Union League Club of Jersey City cele-brated Grant's hirthday with a banquet at the club house last night. President Holmes pre-sided. The speakers were John Wise of this city, R. W. Taylor of Ohio, and Congressman RECEIVER'S SALE.

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